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IN THIS ISSUE:
ANNUAL RENEWAL FORM
FOR THIS PUBLICATION

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT EXPANDS IN JUNE

PRIVATE-SECTOR GROWTH EXPANDS STATE'S WORKFORCE

Widespread growth in the private sector pushed South Carolina's total nonfarm employment to 1,338,500, a gain 5,300 over the level reported in May. The public workforce slipped 6,900 in June to 247,600. Overall, nonagricultural employment exceeded the measure of a year ago by 54,600 jobs.

SEASONAL INFLUENCES CONTINUE TO SPUR PRIVATE SECTOR

Summer began officially in June and South Carolina's workforce benefited significantly in vacation-related industries. Employment in trade rose 4,500 over the month, due primarily to an increased workforce in the retail sector. An addition of 2,400 employees by eating and drinking places increased the retail job count to 232,700, while wholesale trade, at 56,300, hired 600 new employees in June.

Tourists and vacationers caused service establishments to increase their staffs by 3,200 in June. Leading the surge were hotels and other lodging places, where 1,300 positions were filled. Another 500 job-seekers found work in health services. These and other advances helped offset a drop of 2,900 in educational services, which resulted from the ending of the school term. Construction employment continued to expand in June, putting 2,900 new workers on the payrolls. With interest rates becoming more favorable, special trade contractors (up 1,600) and general building contractors (up 1,000) spearheaded the higher job count.

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In finance, insurance, and real estate, the upward trend was reflected in 1,100 vacancies being filled in June with real estate leading the way. Transportation and public utilities also expanded their workforce 400 during June, as more business was generated for trucking and warehousing firms.

After several months of negative movement, manufacturing finally managed a small gain in employment in June. Although the increase was only 100 jobs, the report was a welcome relief from the recent trend. The entire pickup occurred in the durable-good sector which hired 500 workers. In nondurables, 400 jobs were lost, but in textiles, the decline was 1,200. Compared to a year earlier, textile employment was down 10,400.

PUBLIC SECTOR HAS SEASONAL DOWNTURN

Government employment was greatly reduced in June as the regular school term ended. Federal workers were virtually unaffected by school activity and actually increased in number by 500. State employment fell 3,000 during June, all in educational institutions. In local government, however, the loss was 4,400 jobs. Total government employment in June stood at 247,600, still 8,000 above the year-ago level.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SEASONALLY AFFECTED

Total nonagricultural female employment, at 603,600, added 100 new jobs in June. Cyclical losses in government education were more than offset by seasonal advances in the private sector.

Trade and services, positively affected by increased tourist activity, gained 2,300 and 1,300, respectively. Finance, insurance, and real estate added 800 women to payrolls during June. Transportation and public utilities and construction added 200 females each.

The number of jobs occupied by women in manufacturing industries rose 100 to 151,500 over the month. An employment gain of 400 in durable goods overshadowed a decline of 300 in nondurables. In the durable sector, electrical and electronic equipment reported an increase of 200, while lumber and wood products, and instruments and related products were both up 100. On the negative side, nondurable goods lost 300 female positions during the month. A loss of 700 in textile mill products more than offset the gains in the remainder of the sector.

Female employment in government, negatively influenced by educational reductions, receded 4,800 over the month. Local and state government experienced respective losses of 3,600 and 1,500. On the positive side, federal government added 300 female jobs in June.

In comparison with year-ago levels, employers in South Carolina have added 23,100 women to their payrolls. Services realized the largest yearly increase (+12,000), while manufacturing (-7,200) reported the sole decline.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR MARKET REVIEW

The Labor Market Information Division announces the release of its annual publication The South Carolina Labor Market Review for 1985. This comprehensive report gives highlights of the state's labor market and economy. Questions should be directed to Vicki Boylston of LMI at (803) 758-8983.

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL RISE IN JUNE

South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed to 6.1% in June. This rate represented 96,600 jobless individuals, an increase of 7,900 from the May level. The rise in unemployment was attributed to the seasonal influx of jobseeking students and graduates into the labor market. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.3% in June.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

June, 1985

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,596,000	1,562,000	1,498,900	1,568,200	1,558,800	1,471,100
Total Employment	1,499,400	1,473,300	1,395,400	1,475,700	1,467,100	1,371,700
Total Unemployment	96,600	88,700	103,500	92,500	91,700	99,400
Unemployment Rate	6.1	5.7	6.9	5.9	5.9	6.8

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	205,680	199,960	183,850	216,630	214,950	203,390
Total Employment	197,230	192,520	173,030	209,060	208,590	193,310
Total Unemployment	8,450	7,440	10,820	7,570	6,360	10,080
Unemployment Rate	4.1	3.7	5.9	3.5	3.0	5.0

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	310,760	305,870	291,270
Total Employment	294,610	290,250	273,970
Total Unemployment	16,150	15,620	17,300
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.1	5.9

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Influenced by appreciable gains in the private sector, Charleston's nonagricultural employment rose 1,800 to 176,100 in June, a level of 9,000 over one year ago. Seasonal gains caused trade to report the largest over-the-month increase of 800 workers. Retail trade added 700 positions while wholesale trade gained 100. Warmer weather caused the construction industry to add 300 workers to the payrolls. Also recording increases of 300 each were transportation and public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Manufacturing was unchanged at 20,100. Total government saw a drop of 200 employees, due to state and local schools closing for summer vacation.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The Columbia nonfarm wage and salary employment saw a sharp drop of 4,300 in June. This decrease was centered in government, where 3,400 work-study students were separated from their jobs for the summer. Local government also reduced its workforce by 1,100. Federal government had a slight increase of 100. Responding to reductions in education, service employment dipped 500 to 35,000. Due to minor layoffs in nondurable goods, manufacturing employment fell 200 to 28,000. Durable goods experienced a 100 gain over the month. Seasonal influences resulted in a 200 rise in retail trade, while wholesale trade moved up 100. Positive employment trends also occurred in construction (+200); transportation and public utilities (+100); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+100).

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area dropped 700 in June. Substantial reductions in educational personnel in the public sector were primarily responsible for the decline in nonfarm employment. Government employment decreased 1,100 to 34,400, reflecting job losses in the state and local sectors. The federal government workforce rose 100 to 2,000 in June. Positive trends were found in the private sector as 400 employees were added to payrolls. Seasonal employment gains were posted in transportation and public utilities (+300); and construction (+200). Moderate growth was reported in services as employment climbed 100 to 43,700. Showing no change, the finance, insurance, and real estate job count remained at 11,300. On the negative side in the private sector, employment losses of 100 each were found in manufacturing and trade.

ECONOMY VIRTUALLY FLAT IN JUNE

The nation's unemployment rate in June remained at 7.3% for the fifth consecutive month, despite the continued deterioration in manufacturing employment.

Since the economic recovery began more than two years ago, the employment gap between services and manufacturing has widened. In June, the number of factory jobs declined by 45,000, bringing the total of factory jobs lost since January to 220,000. At the same time, employment in services continued to climb by 85,000 during June.

A look at the employment changes over the 31 months of the current recovery underscores the extent of the employment restructuring that has occurred in the nation's factories. A year ago, 19.44 million people were employed in manufacturing, compared with 19.38 million in June.

Major industries that have lost jobs are steel, textiles, chemicals, leather products, and petroleum and coal products. Trade and finance, insurance, and real estate continued to add jobs in June. Manufacturing as a whole has recovered about 58% of the jobs lost during the 1981-82 recession.

Retail sales dropped 0.8% in June after falling a revised 0.5% in May. The two declines, however, followed a strong 3.1% spurt in April, and left sales well above their first-quarter pace. With consumer spending rising very slowly, and import penetration increasing, the overall economy remains relatively flat.

Sales of durable goods fell 2.1% in June after dropping 1.0% in May. Sales of nondurable goods were unchanged in June and declined a slight 0.1% the previous month. Also, industrial production grew a small 0.1% in June, reflecting continued weakness among manufacturers.

Housing starts rose a slim 1.9% in June, contrary to expectations that the current decline in interest rates would produce larger gains. Building permits, typically an indicator of future construction activity, dropped 3.7% during June.

Personal income rose a healthy 0.5% during the month after falling 0.5% in May. Consumer spending increased an even larger 0.6% after rising 0.6% in May and 1.2% in April.

The reason strong consumer spending didn't boost the economy's output during the first half of the year, is that an increasing share of that spending went to purchase foreign goods. Wages and salaries rose 0.7% in June after increasing 0.3% the month before. Factory payrolls were up 0.1% during June, the same as in the previous month.

SOUTH CAROLINA HOURLY EARNINGS RISE IN JUNE

Average hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers rose $0.07 to $7.66 in June. Both durable (+$0.07) and nondurable goods (+$0.06) reported advances during the month. Factory workers in the durable-goods sector averaged $7.82 per hour with gains in all industry divisions, with the exception of stone, clay, and glass products where production slowed as orders lessened. Nondurable-good hourly earnings averaged $7.57 per hour. Within nondurables, earnings in textile mill products were up $0.04, due primarily to a $0.46 hourly boost in knitting mills.

Weekly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturers rose $10.44 during June to $311.00. In the soft-good sector, the increase was $10.67, while in the hard-good sector, weekly earnings rose $7.55.

On the national level, average hourly earnings rose $0.02 per hour, while the weekly figure gained $3.66 in June.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

June, 1985

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.66	$ 7.59	$ 7.23	$ 9.22	$ 9.20	$ 8.57
Average Weekly Earnings	$311.00	$300.56	$295.71	$407.52	$398.36	$353.08
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.49	$93.54	$95.18	$126.44	$123.98	$113.64

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.42	$ 7.44	$ 7.10	$ 7.43	$ 7.34	$ 7.09
Average Weekly Earnings	$296.06	$296.11	$286.13	$308.34	$287.73	$289.98
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 91.86	$ 92.16	$ 92.09	$ 95.67	$ 89.55	$ 93.33

FACTORIES REPORT OVERTIME INCREASES

Factory overtime increased to 3.5 hours in June as production workers padded their average by 0.2 hour. June's figure exceeded the year-ago level by the same margin. Durable-good factories operated 0.4 hour longer than in May. The 3.6 average worked was also 0.4 hour above the June, 1984 figure. In nondurables, the industry's 0.2 hour monthly advance caused average overtime to reach 3.5 hours, a level only 0.1 hour higher than one year ago.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

June, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.5	3.3	3.3
Durable Goods	3.6	3.2	3.2
Nondurable Goods	3.5	3.3	3.4

WORKWEEK PICKS UP IN SOUTH CAROLINA FACTORIES

Production workers among South Carolina's manufacturers worked an average 1.0 hour more per week in June than May's average of 39.6 hours. Workers in the nondurable-goods sector experienced the greatest increase, up 1.1 hours from May, while the average workweek in the durable-goods sector grew 0.6 hour. However, the group with the greatest increase overall was in the nondurable sector, where knitting mill workers put in 3.0 hours more per week on the average in June.

Nationally for manufacturing, average weekly hours grew 0.3 hour in June to 40.6 hours.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE BY RACE AND SEX, 1984

The 1984 edition of South Carolina's Population and Labor Force By Race and Sex is now available from the Labor Market Information Division. This publication contains 1980 Census population data by county by race and sex as well as 1984 annual average labor force statistics by county by race and sex. Also included are detailed occupational statistics by race and sex from the 1980 Census EEO special file. To obtain a copy of this publication, contact Sam McClary of the Labor Market Information Division at 803-758-8983.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX CLIMBS

The manufacturing production worker productivity index climbed to 106.7, up 2.6 points over the previous month. The upturn in June was caused by a 1.0 hour increase in average weekly hours and a $.07 increase in average hourly earnings. June's production worker productivity index was 1.1 points less than the year-ago figure of 107.8.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

June, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	106.7	104.1	107.8
Durable-Good Productivity Index	147.1	144.2	141.6
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	93.4	91.0	96.9
Textile Productivity Index	66.5	65.4	71.9
Apparel Productivity Index	103.3	101.1	109.2

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURE NEWS

Scattered rains continued to improve crop conditions over most of South Carolina, but more rainfall is needed. Those areas that received little or no rain reported stressful crop conditions.

Individual crops were in good shape throughout most of the state, with soybeans blooming and setting pods. The rain was also a welcome relief to the cotton crop. Eighty-six percent of this crop was reported to be in good condition statewide. Corn harvesting in most areas has recently begun or will be starting in a few weeks. Tobacco topping is almost complete with harvesting well underway. The condition of the tobacco crop also looks good. South Carolina peach harvesting is three-fourths complete. The statewide peach condition was fair, except in the Ridge area, where conditions were good. Watermelon harvesting is nearly complete and all vegetables continue to look fair to good.

There were over 8,000 seasonal hired farmworkers employed in South Carolina during July. Approximately one-third were local workers. A small portion (1%) of the remaining workers were from Spartanburg while 63% of the workers were recruited from Florida and Texas.

SOUTH CAROLINA INDUSTRY CONCENTRATION PROFILE

The coefficient of specialization measures the degree of industrial concentration in a particular area. The index is derived by dividing the percent of employment in an industry at the local level by the comparable percentage for the larger geographic area (for example, South Carolina compared with the United States, Columbia metropolitan area against South Carolina).

If both areas are equal in terms of relative employment diffusion, the coefficient will be exactly 1.00. An index greater than 1.00 points out a local economy more specialized in the particular industry. An index less than 1.00 means the industry is not as dominant in the local economy as in the broader economy.

Some key high and low areas of industrial specialization in South Carolina and the Greenville-Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston MSA's are as follows:

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

HIGH SPECIALIZATION	LOW SPECIALIZATION
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	Mining
Weaving Mills, Cotton	Printing & Publishing
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	Food & Kindred Products

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION IN GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

HIGH SPECIALIZATION	LOW SPECIALIZATION
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics Products	Government
Machinery, Except Electrical	Transportation & Public Utilities
Textile Mill Products	Food & Kindred Products

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION IN COLUMBIA MSA

HIGH SPECIALIZATION	LOW SPECIALIZATION
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	Textile Mill Products
Printing & Publishing	Apparel & Other Textile Products
Government	Electrical & Electronic Equipment

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION IN CHARLESTON MSA

HIGH SPECIALIZATION	LOW SPECIALIZATION
Government	Apparel & Other Textile Products
Wholesale & Retail Trade	Food & Kindred Products
Transportation & Public Utilities	Chemicals & Allied Products

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Management Trainee	12	Sales Representative	36	16	X		$15,000	X		Columbia
Supervisor, Shipping	99	None	N/A	15	X		20,000	X		Greenwood
Electrical Engineer	32	Plant Electrician	18	16	X		18,000	X		Sumter
Quality Control	13	None	N/A	12	X		15,000	X		Lancaster
Editorial Assistant	30	Copy Writer	27	16	X		15,000	X		Beaufort
Shipping and Receiving Supervisor	60	None	N/A	12	X		18,000		X	Union
Executive Secretary	46	None	N/A	12	X		18,500		X	Clinton
Clerk Typist	18	None	N/A	16	X	X	6,968		X	Kingstree
Concrete Finisher	99	Construction Worker	36	10	X		11,000		X	Moncks Corner
Stock Clerk	99	Production Clerk	14	15	X		12,480		X	Hartsville
Medical Laboratory Technician	56	None	N/A	14	X		13,000	X		Greenwood
Computer Programmer	06	None	N/A	16	X		14,000	X		Florence
Screw Machine Operator Multiple Spindle	48	Screw Machine Operator Single Spindle	24	12	X		14,[illegible]	X		Liberty

*There are currently more than 110,000 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1985

Industry	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	Net Change From: May 1985	Net Change From: June 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1338.5	1333.2	1283.9	+ 5.3	+ 54.6
Total Private	1090.9	1078.7	1044.3	+ 12.2	+ 46.6
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	90.1	87.2	84.3	+ 2.9	+ 5.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.6	12.3	12.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Highway and Street Construction	4.4	4.3	4.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.2	8.0	7.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Special Trade Contractors	43.6	42.0	39.6	+ 1.6	+ 4.0
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	11.5	11.1	10.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
Electrical Work	10.0	9.6	8.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	369.6	369.5	382.6	+ 0.1	- 13.0
Durable Goods	125.5	125.0	125.5	+ 0.5	0.0
Nondurable Goods	244.1	244.5	257.1	- 0.4	- 13.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.9	56.5	56.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
Trucking and Warehousing	16.2	15.9	15.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Water Transportation	2.6	2.6	2.9	0.0	- 0.3
Communication	11.9	11.9	12.5	0.0	- 0.6
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.0	8.0	8.7	0.0	- 0.7
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	18.0	17.9	17.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Electric Services	12.4	12.3	11.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	289.0	284.5	264.8	+ 4.5	+ 24.2
Wholesale Trade	56.3	55.7	52.9	+ 0.6	+ 3.4
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.4	31.0	29.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.7	12.6	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	24.9	24.7	23.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Groceries and Related Products	7.5	7.5	7.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line	3.3	3.4	3.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1985

Industry	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	Net Change From: May 1985	Net Change From: June 1984
Retail Trade	232.7	228.8	211.9	+ 3.9	+ 20.8
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	10.1	9.9	9.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.7	5.6	5.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	27.1	27.0	26.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Department Stores	19.3	19.3	18.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Food Stores	40.2	40.0	38.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Grocery Stores	38.3	38.1	36.3	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.8	57.7	56.0	+ 1.1	+ 2.8
Banking	15.6	15.4	15.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.5	15.3	15.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.6	6.5	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.6	8.5	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	12.6	12.5	11.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Life Insurance	6.2	6.2	5.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Services	224.7	221.5	198.6	+ 3.2	+ 26.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.2	19.9	20.7	+ 1.3	+ 0.5
Health Services	43.2	42.7	41.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.9
Hospitals	15.1	14.9	14.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Educational Services	24.7	27.6	16.4	- 2.9	+ 8.3
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	17.4	19.3	9.2	- 1.9	+ 8.2
Total Government	247.6	254.5	239.6	- 6.9	+ 8.0
Total Federal Government	38.2	37.7	38.6	+ 0.5	- 0.4
Total State Government	77.9	80.9	72.4	- 3.0	+ 5.5
State Education	29.7	32.8	25.7	- 3.1	+ 4.0
Other State Government	48.2	48.1	46.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Total Local Government	131.5	135.9	128.6	- 4.4	+ 2.9
Local Education	77.3	82.8	73.4	- 5.5	+ 3.9
Other Local Government	54.2	53.1	55.2	+ 1.1	- 1.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1985

Industry	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	Net Change From: May 1985	Net Change From: June 1984
Manufacturing	369.6	369.5	382.6	+ 0.1	- 13.0
Durable Goods	125.5	125.0	125.5	+ 0.5	0.0
Lumber and Wood Products	15.5	15.2	15.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.3	5.3	5.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.0	3.9	4.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	5.1	5.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Household Furniture	3.8	3.9	3.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.6	10.5	10.9	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.3	3.8	0.0	- 0.5
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	2.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.1	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.2	15.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.2	3.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.9	5.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.9	31.0	31.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Construction and Related Machinery	1.8	1.8	2.1	0.0	- 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.2	0.0	- 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	6.6	6.7	6.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.2	22.1	23.3	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.8	2.8	3.5	0.0	- 0.7
Electronic Components and Accessories	9.2	9.0	9.3	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.0	3.0	3.2	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	8.2	8.1	7.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Instruments and Related Products	6.3	6.2	5.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.6	3.5	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.5	3.7	0.0	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	244.1	244.5	257.1	- 0.4	- 13.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.2	15.0	14.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Meat Products	4.8	4.8	4.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.7	2.6	2.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1985

Industry	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	Net Change From: May 1985	Net Change From: June 1984
Textile Mill Products	103.8	105.0	114.2	- 1.2	- 10.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.6	30.6	33.6	- 1.0	- 4.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.3	30.6	33.7	- 0.3	- 3.4
Knitting Mills	7.6	7.6	8.0	0.0	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.2	14.2	16.1	0.0	- 1.9
Textile Finishing, Cotton	6.4	6.5	8.1	- 0.1	- 1.7
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.2	7.0	7.3	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.7	3.6	- 0.1	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.5	9.9	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.5	8.3	8.5	+ 0.2	0.0
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.0	6.2	0.0	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.6	46.3	50.2	+ 0.3	- 3.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.8	9.7	10.9	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.9	6.9	8.0	0.0	- 1.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.8	16.8	17.3	0.0	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.8	6.7	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.5	6.4	7.3	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.9	7.8	8.8	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Paper and Allied Products	15.3	15.3	15.5	0.0	- 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.5	3.6	3.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.1	4.2	4.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.4	4.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.8	9.6	9.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Newspapers	4.3	4.2	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Commercial Printing	4.3	4.2	4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.6	32.7	33.2	- 0.1	- 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.3	16.3	17.4	0.0	- 1.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.8	0.0	- 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.7	19.5	19.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.4	9.2	9.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1985

Industry	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	Net Change From: May 1985	Net Change From: June 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1323.5	1324.6	1269.7	- 1.1	+ 53.8
Total Private	1075.1	1075.0	1029.6	+ 0.1	+ 45.5
Construction	87.0	86.4	81.4	+ 0.6	+ 5.6
Manufacturing	368.1	371.3	381.1	- 3.2	- 13.0
Durable Goods	124.0	125.3	124.0	- 1.3	0.0
Lumber and Wood Products	15.3	15.2	15.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.4	10.5	10.7	- 0.1	- 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.1	7.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	14.8	15.2	15.1	- 0.4	- 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.6	31.1	30.8	- 0.5	- 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.9	7.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.7	22.0	22.8	- 0.3	- 1.1
Nondurable Goods	244.1	246.0	257.1	- 1.9	- 13.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.1	14.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Textile Mill Products	103.8	105.5	114.2	- 1.7	- 10.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.9	31.1	32.9	- 2.2	- 4.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.8	31.5	34.3	- 0.7	- 3.5
Knitting Mills	7.5	7.6	7.9	- 0.1	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.0	14.1	15.9	- 0.1	- 1.9
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.5	9.8	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.3	46.5	49.8	- 0.2	- 3.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.7	10.7	- 0.1	- 1.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.7	16.7	17.2	0.0	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.0	8.0	8.9	0.0	- 0.9
Paper and Allied Products	15.2	15.2	15.4	0.0	- 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.7	9.5	9.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.3	32.6	32.9	- 0.3	- 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.2	16.1	17.3	+ 0.1	- 1.1

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1985

Industry	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	Net Change From: May 1985	Net Change From: June 1984
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.2	56.2	55.5	0.0	+ 0.7
Trucking and Warehousing	15.9	15.9	15.3	0.0	+ 0.6
Communication	11.8	11.8	12.4	0.0	- 0.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.9	17.9	16.9	0.0	+ 1.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	284.2	282.7	260.4	+ 1.5	+ 23.8
Wholesale Trade	56.1	55.9	52.7	+ 0.2	+ 3.4
Retail Trade	228.1	226.8	207.7	+ 1.3	+ 20.4
General Merchandise Stores	27.7	27.7	27.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Food Stores	39.6	39.7	37.6	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	57.5	57.4	54.7	+ 0.1	+ 2.8
Insurance Carriers	12.5	12.5	11.6	0.0	+ 0.9
Services	220.3	219.2	194.7	+ 1.1	+ 25.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.3	18.2	17.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Educational Services	29.0	26.8	19.3	+ 2.2	+ 9.7
Total Government	248.4	249.6	240.1	- 1.2	+ 8.3
Total Federal Government	36.9	37.5	37.2	- 0.6	- 0.3
Total State Government	81.7	80.4	75.9	+ 1.3	+ 5.8
Total Local Government	129.8	131.7	127.0	- 1.9	+ 2.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG June 1985	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG May 1985	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG June 1984	COLUMBIA June 1985	COLUMBIA May 1985	COLUMBIA June 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	276.9	277.6	278.6	197.1	201.4	198.4
Construction	13.6	13.4	13.9	12.3	12.1	13.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	9.0	8.8	9.3	-	-	-
Manufacturing	99.0	99.1	101.6	28.0	28.2	28.2
Durable Goods	30.0	30.1	30.6	13.5	13.4	13.6
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.4	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.1	6.1	6.1	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.4	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.6	11.5	12.0	3.2	3.2	3.1
Metal working Machinery	2.0	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.1	5.0	5.3	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.6	6.6	6.6	2.0	1.9	1.8
Nondurable Goods	69.0	69.0	71.0	14.5	14.8	14.6
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Textile Mill Products	32.8	33.0	34.7	1.5	1.9	2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.8	10.9	11.5	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.7	10.8	11.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.2	3.2	3.6	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.7	1.6	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.2	10.2	11.0	2.2	2.2	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.7	1.7	2.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.9	5.9	6.4	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.2	4.2	4.1	1.7	1.6	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.0	3.0	3.0	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.2	7.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.6	3.6	3.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.7	4.7	4.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.1	8.1	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.3	9.2	9.0
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.5	4.4	4.5	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	59.6	59.7	59.5	42.6	42.3	41.6
Wholesale Trade	14.9	14.9	14.8	11.4	11.3	11.0
Retail Trade	44.7	44.8	44.7	31.2	31.0	30.6
General Merchandise Stores	6.3	6.3	6.3	4.6	4.5	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.8	4.8	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.3	11.3	11.2	16.4	16.3	15.9
Banking	-	-	-	5.9	5.7	5.7
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	4.5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.6	1.5	1.6
Services	43.7	43.6	42.6	35.0	35.5	34.6
Business Services	-	-	-	9.8	9.9	9.2
Health Services	-	-	-	6.7	6.7	6.7
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.3
Total Government	34.4	35.5	34.7	53.2	57.5	55.2
Total Federal Government	2.0	1.9	1.8	8.4	8.2	7.7
Total State Government	8.1	8.5	8.5	27.7	31.1	30.8
Total Local Government	24.3	25.1	24.4	17.1	18.2	16.7

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

June, 1985

Industry	CHARLESTON June 1985	CHARLESTON May 1985	CHARLESTON June 1984	ROCK HILL June 1985	ROCK HILL May 1985	ROCK HILL June 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	176.1	174.3	167.1	42.4	42.1	43.0
Construction	13.1	12.8	11.8	2.5	2.5	2.6
Manufacturing	20.1	20.1	20.1	12.1	12.0	12.7
Durable Goods	11.4	11.4	11.0	2.1	2.0	2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.1	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.8	2.8	2.6	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.7	1.8	1.6	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.7	9.1	10.0	10.0	10.6
Textile Mill Products	.7	.7	.7	4.8	4.8	5.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.0	.9	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	1.9	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.3	9.0	8.5	3.4	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	43.6	42.8	40.8	7.1	7.1	7.1
Wholesale Trade	7.8	7.7	7.6	-	-	-
Retail Trade	35.8	35.1	33.2	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.7	8.4	8.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	32.5	32.2	30.6	7.7	7.6	7.7
Total Government	48.7	48.9	47.3	6.6	6.5	6.5
Total Federal Government	18.9	18.8	19.6	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.0	13.1	12.5	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.8	17.0	15.2	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON May 1985	ANDERSON Apr. 1985	ANDERSON May 1984	FLORENCE May 1985	FLORENCE Apr. 1985	FLORENCE May 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	46.6	47.5	48.1	45.6	45.7	45.6
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Manufacturing	20.5	20.4	22.1	13.5	13.5	13.9
Durable Goods	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.6
Nondurable Goods	15.6	15.4	17.0	9.0	9.0	9.3
Textile Mill Products	9.0	9.2	9.9	2.9	2.9	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
Services	5.1	5.2	5.0	6.6	6.9	6.7
Total Government	6.5	6.9	6.4	8.2	8.3	8.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1985

Industry	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	Net Change From May 1985	Net Change From June 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	603.6	603.5	580.5	+ 0.1	+ 23.1
Total Private	463.5	463.6	445.6	- 0.1	+ 17.9
Construction	6.7	6.5	6.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	151.5	151.4	158.7	+ 0.1	- 7.2
Durable Goods	39.5	39.1	39.7	+ 0.4	- 0.2
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.2	2.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.3	13.1	13.8	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	3.6	3.5	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Nondurable Goods	112.0	112.3	119.0	- 0.3	- 7.0
Food and Kindred Products	5.4	5.2	4.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Textile Mill Products	44.5	45.2	49.0	- 0.7	- 4.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.7	13.2	14.5	- 0.5	- 1.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.0	13.1	14.5	- 0.1	- 1.5
Knitting Mills	5.8	5.8	6.1	0.0	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.6	39.6	42.7	0.0	- 3.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.7	8.7	9.7	0.0	- 1.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.6	14.7	15.0	- 0.1	- 0.4
Children's Outerwear	5.7	5.6	5.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	3.8	3.7	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.0	6.9	6.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.2	12.0	12.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Communication	5.5	5.5	5.8	0.0	- 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	132.8	130.5	121.9	+ 2.3	+ 10.9
Wholesale Trade	13.9	13.8	12.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.9	7.8	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.0	6.0	5.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Retail Trade	118.9	116.7	109.1	+ 2.2	+ 9.8
General Merchandise Stores	20.4	20.1	20.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Food Stores	18.4	18.3	17.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	35.8	35.0	34.1	+ 0.8	+ 1.7
Banking	11.7	11.6	11.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Insurance Carriers	6.5	6.4	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Services	124.1	122.8	112.1	+ 1.3	+ 12.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.3	12.7	13.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.2
Health Services	35.7	35.2	34.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.6
Hospitals	12.5	12.3	11.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Educational Services	14.1	15.8	9.8	- 1.7	+ 4.3
Total Government	140.1	144.9	134.9	- 4.8	+ 5.2
Total Federal Government	11.9	11.6	12.4	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Total State Government	42.3	43.8	39.1	- 1.5	+ 3.2
State Education	14.8	16.4	12.9	- 1.6	+ 1.9
Other State Government	27.5	27.4	26.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Total Local Government	85.9	89.5	83.4	- 3.6	+ 2.5
Local Education	58.8	63.0	55.8	- 4.2	+ 3.0
Other Local Government	27.1	26.5	27.6	+ 0.6	- 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
June, 1985

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
MANUFACTURING	289.4	289.4	307.6	311.00	300.56	295.71	40.6	39.6	40.9	7.66	7.59	7.23
DURABLE GOODS	96.1	95.6	97.1	324.53	316.98	306.49	41.5	40.9	42.1	7.82	7.75	7.28
Lumber and Wood Products	12.3	12.0	13.0	303.74	295.82	296.26	42.6	42.2	45.3	7.13	7.01	6.54
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.2	4.2	257.46	256.10	251.47	38.6	39.4	40.3	6.67	6.50	6.24
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.3	8.7	365.49	369.77	361.66	42.4	42.6	42.3	8.62	8.68	8.55
Fabricated Metal Products	11.9	12.1	12.2	304.76	298.05	294.53	40.1	39.9	41.6	7.60	7.47	7.08
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.9	21.8	22.0	354.45	337.42	336.34	42.5	40.8	42.9	8.34	8.27	7.84
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	5.0	328.97	316.57	298.66	41.8	40.9	40.8	7.87	7.74	7.32
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.1	17.0	18.0	298.39	286.00	254.12	41.1	40.0	40.4	7.26	7.15	6.29
Instruments and Related Products	5.1	5.1	4.7	310.31	297.47	293.57	40.3	39.4	41.7	7.70	7.55	7.04
NONDURABLE GOODS	193.3	193.8	210.5	303.56	292.89	291.28	40.1	39.0	40.4	7.57	7.51	7.21
Food and Kindred Products	10.1	10.0	9.5	258.99	260.02	253.99	39.3	39.1	40.9	6.59	6.65	6.21
Textile Mill Products	91.3	92.3	103.9	286.53	277.14	274.59	40.3	39.2	40.5	7.11	7.07	6.78
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.7	27.6	32.3	283.69	274.50	285.07	39.9	38.5	40.9	7.11	7.13	6.97
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.6	27.8	30.7	278.40	273.29	280.59	38.4	37.8	39.8	7.25	7.23	7.05
Knitting Mills	7.0	7.0	7.5	314.69	274.39	236.51	44.7	41.7	38.9	7.04	6.58	6.08
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.7	11.6	13.6	304.67	293.53	286.03	40.3	39.4	40.4	7.56	7.45	7.08
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	3.0	310.46	302.82	282.20	43.0	42.0	42.5	7.22	7.21	6.64
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.0	7.9	8.9	264.32	272.84	243.49	41.3	42.3	41.2	6.40	6.45	5.91
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.5	39.2	43.8	184.32	180.00	189.80	36.5	36.0	38.5	5.05	5.00	4.93
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	8.9	10.0	170.08	166.48	180.69	34.5	33.7	38.2	4.93	4.94	4.73
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.2	14.1	14.5	169.45	168.95	163.84	35.9	36.1	36.9	4.72	4.68	4.44
Paper and Allied Products	10.8	10.6	11.1	485.57	487.56	491.95	43.2	43.3	44.2	11.24	11.26	11.13
Printing and Publishing	5.2	5.1	5.0	288.80	292.23	279.94	37.9	38.3	38.4	7.62	7.63	7.29
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.4	20.7	21.4	466.20	459.38	428.67	42.0	41.8	41.1	11.10	10.99	10.43

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
June, 1985

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
All Manufacturing	14.7	14.7	14.8	407.52	398.36	358.08	44.2	43.3	41.2	9.22	9.20	8.57
Durable Goods	8.5	8.5	8.3	415.34	411.31	346.52	46.2	45.6	41.5	8.99	9.02	8.35
Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.2	6.5	396.20	381.50	360.26	41.4	40.2	40.8	9.57	9.49	8.83

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
All Manufacturing	19.6	19.9	19.9	296.06	296.11	286.13	39.9	39.8	40.3	7.42	7.44	7.10
Durable Goods	9.3	9.2	9.4	281.46	285.12	273.44	39.2	39.6	39.4	7.18	7.20	6.94
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	1.9	2.1	305.45	295.90	265.72	42.9	41.5	39.6	7.12	7.13	6.71
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.8	1.7	278.82	283.81	310.64	35.7	36.2	40.5	7.81	7.84	7.67
Nondurable Goods	10.3	10.6	10.6	309.78	304.84	296.84	40.6	39.9	41.0	7.63	7.64	7.24
Textile Mill Products	1.4	1.8	1.9	270.00	282.34	261.07	40.0	40.8	39.2	6.75	6.92	6.66
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	168.76	170.13	168.73	34.3	34.3	36.6	4.92	4.96	4.61

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
All Manufacturing	75.3	75.4	78.4	308.34	287.73	289.98	41.5	39.2	40.9	7.43	7.34	7.09
Durable Goods	21.8	21.8	22.2	332.22	301.08	297.25	42.0	38.6	41.0	7.91	7.80	7.25
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.3	8.2	8.6	398.36	328.38	316.36	46.0	39.0	40.3	8.66	8.42	7.85
Nondurable Goods	53.5	53.6	56.1	297.88	282.82	287.12	41.2	39.5	40.9	7.23	7.16	7.02
Textile Mill Products	28.8	29.0	30.8	286.42	272.05	287.58	40.8	39.2	41.2	7.02	6.94	6.98
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.1	10.2	10.7	280.21	265.64	285.52	39.3	37.1	40.5	7.13	7.16	7.05
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.7	9.8	10.3	279.26	275.02	302.74	39.5	38.9	41.7	7.07	7.07	7.26
Knitting Mills	1.2	1.2	1.2	291.75	287.62	238.76	45.8	44.8	37.6	6.37	6.42	6.35
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.6	2.7	2.9	295.03	266.90	244.35	44.1	40.5	38.3	6.69	6.59	6.38
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.5	8.4	9.2	195.99	191.42	180.50	41.7	40.3	38.0	47.0	4.75	4.75
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.7	1.6	2.2	158.84	151.47	160.11	36.6	34.9	35.9	4.34	4.34	4.46
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.9	4.9	4.8	390.93	386.74	373.51	42.4	41.9	42.3	9.22	9.23	8.83

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
June, 1985

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	6,320	6,290	6,400	3,550	3,550	3,700	2,770	2,740	2,700
AIKEN---------	39,900	40,100	39,900	18,800	18,600	18,800	21,100	21,500	21,100
ALLENDALE-----	2,810	2,940	2,940	1,240	1,260	1,360	1,570	1,680	1,580
ANDERSON------	46,600	47,600	48,100	20,500	20,900	22,100	26,100	26,700	26,000
BAMBERG-------	4,230	4,220	4,530	1,480	1,460	1,800	2,750	2,760	2,730
BARNWELL------	7,410	7,510	7,410	3,330	3,320	3,340	4,080	4,190	4,070
BEAUFORT------	27,510	27,400	27,300	1,250	1,200	1,110	26,260	26,200	26,190
BERKELEY------	21,800	21,900	21,000	5,800	5,900	6,100	16,000	16,000	14,900
CALHOUN-------	3,720	3,760	3,850	2,210	2,190	2,320	1,510	1,570	1,530
CHARLESTON----	138,700	136,900	131,900	10,000	9,900	9,900	128,700	127,000	122,000
CHEROKEE------	15,490	15,740	15,600	8,160	8,180	8,250	7,330	7,560	7,350
CHESTER-------	10,950	10,910	11,710	5,640	5,600	6,400	5,310	5,310	5,310
CHESTERFIELD--	11,680	11,900	12,290	6,580	6,540	7,140	5,100	5,360	5,150
CLARENDON-----	6,040	6,220	6,170	1,790	1,770	1,950	4,250	4,450	4,220
COLLETON------	9,140	9,130	9,360	2,640	2,630	2,750	6,500	6,500	6,610
DARLINGTON----	19,640	19,720	19,980	7,420	7,460	7,780	12,220	12,260	12,200
DILLON--------	9,200	9,210	9,330	3,880	3,880	3,990	5,320	5,330	5,340
DORCHESTER----	15,600	15,500	14,300	4,300	4,300	4,100	11,300	11,200	10,200
EDGEFIELD-----	4,490	4,420	4,440	2,020	1,990	2,150	2,470	2,430	2,290
FAIRFIELD-----	6,380	6,480	6,320	2,400	2,450	2,380	3,980	4,030	3,940
FLORENCE------	45,600	45,800	45,800	13,500	13,500	13,900	32,000	32,300	31,900
GEORGETOWN----	14,690	14,810	17,480	3,800	4,040	4,580	10,810	10,770	12,900
GREENVILLE----	157,500	157,300	157,000	49,500	49,500	51,100	108,000	107,800	105,900
GREENWOOD-----	26,590	26,740	28,070	12,230	12,200	13,620	14,460	14,540	14,450
HAMPTON-------	4,940	4,970	5,090	1,750	1,790	1,880	3,190	3,180	3,210
HORRY---------	53,930	52,800	57,140	5,650	5,810	7,350	48,280	46,990	49,790
JASPER--------	3,060	3,110	3,110	190	190	190	2,870	2,920	2,920
KERSHAW-------	14,400	14,560	14,860	6,930	6,880	7,550	7,470	7,680	7,310
LANCASTER-----	16,890	17,020	18,160	9,110	9,140	10,330	7,780	7,880	7,830
LAURENS-------	17,170	17,390	17,410	7,940	7,950	8,260	9,230	9,440	9,150
LEE-----------	2,950	3,100	2,920	1,020	1,050	1,040	1,930	2,050	1,880
LEXINGTON-----	43,400	44,300	44,200	13,100	13,500	13,500	30,300	30,800	30,700
McCORMICK-----	1,950	1,950	1,920	850	820	830	1,100	1,130	1,090
MARION--------	10,900	10,850	11,260	5,060	4,960	5,470	5,840	5,890	5,790
MARLBORO------	7,920	7,940	8,830	3,540	3,570	4,500	4,380	4,370	4,330
NEWBERRY------	10,080	10,270	10,450	4,570	4,590	4,990	5,510	5,680	5,460
OCONEE--------	20,000	19,930	20,060	9,550	9,550	9,690	10,450	10,380	10,370
ORANGEBURG----	26,500	26,560	26,370	9,560	9,600	9,570	16,940	16,960	16,800
PICKENS-------	29,600	29,900	30,200	12,200	12,300	12,600	17,400	17,600	17,600
RICHLAND------	153,700	157,100	154,200	14,900	14,700	14,700	138,800	142,400	139,500
SALUDA--------	3,090	3,050	3,070	1,290	1,260	1,250	1,800	1,790	1,820
SPARTANBURG---	89,800	90,400	91,400	37,300	37,300	37,900	52,500	53,100	53,500
SUMTER--------	28,680	28,760	28,810	8,610	8,690	8,810	20,070	20,070	20,000
UNION---------	9,940	9,850	9,880	5,700	5,620	5,640	4,240	4,230	4,240
WILLIAMSBURG--	9,300	9,220	9,130	3,480	3,370	3,330	5,820	5,850	5,800
YORK----------	42,500	42,300	43,000	12,100	12,100	12,700	30,400	30,200	30,300

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
June, 1985

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	9,970	9,670	9,370	1,110	1,030	1,080	11.1	10.7	11.5
AIKEN---------	47,610	46,820	43,290	3,240	3,070	3,430	6.8	6.6	7.9
ALLENDALE-----	4,110	3,980	4,090	430	310	540	10.5	7.8	13.2
ANDERSON------	64,730	64,240	61,030	5,420	4,720	4,700	8.4	7.3	7.7
BAMBERG-------	7,450	7,110	7,160	900	780	700	12.1	11.0	9.8
BARNWELL------	11,140	10,540	10,110	1,020	590	740	9.2	5.6	7.3
BEAUFORT------	36,620	35,280	34,180	1,140	940	1,580	3.1	2.7	4.6
BERKELEY------	46,950	45,540	41,600	2,380	2,030	2,500	5.1	4.5	6.0
CALHOUN-------	7,280	7,080	7,130	370	340	520	5.1	4.8	7.3
CHARLESTON----	129,510	126,090	116,490	4,710	4,270	7,000	3.6	3.4	6.0
CHEROKEE------	25,400	25,220	23,950	1,490	1,400	1,760	5.9	5.6	7.3
CHESTER-------	14,460	14,130	14,240	1,420	1,400	1,350	9.8	9.9	9.5
CHESTERFIELD--	20,480	20,030	19,590	1,850	1,640	1,490	9.0	8.2	7.6
CLARENDON-----	13,020	12,590	12,610	1,060	920	1,300	8.1	7.3	10.3
COLLETON------	14,140	13,680	13,500	1,070	980	1,110	7.6	7.2	8.2
DARLINGTON----	29,200	28,200	27,690	2,500	2,160	2,560	8.6	7.7	9.2
DILLON--------	15,920	15,380	14,990	1,370	1,360	1,300	8.6	8.8	8.7
DORCHESTER----	29,210	28,330	25,760	1,360	1,140	1,320	4.7	4.0	5.1
EDGEFIELD-----	8,640	8,470	8,080	460	560	540	5.3	6.6	6.7
FAIRFIELD-----	10,750	10,680	10,040	660	630	800	6.1	5.9	8.0
FLORENCE------	55,940	54,300	52,260	4,030	3,610	4,130	7.2	6.6	7.9
GEORGETOWN----	20,700	20,480	22,390	1,900	1,960	1,940	9.2	9.6	8.7
GREENVILLE----	156,500	154,460	147,520	7,190	7,360	8,670	4.6	4.8	5.9
GREENWOOD-----	29,760	29,130	27,690	3,350	3,170	2,220	11.3	10.9	8.0
HAMPTON-------	7,780	7,480	7,510	600	470	660	7.7	6.3	8.8
HORRY---------	76,800	73,070	74,400	4,690	4,120	3,770	6.1	5.6	5.1
JASPER--------	6,260	6,120	5,970	350	300	410	5.6	4.9	6.9
KERSHAW-------	18,780	18,490	18,010	1,360	1,220	1,430	7.2	6.6	7.9
LANCASTER-----	22,510	22,160	21,760	2,270	2,140	1,730	10.1	9.7	8.0
LAURENS-------	22,670	22,450	21,240	1,800	1,650	1,700	7.9	7.3	8.0
LEE-----------	8,280	8,150	7,770	620	570	720	7.5	7.0	9.3
LEXINGTON-----	75,690	74,660	70,680	3,170	2,300	3,620	4.2	3.1	5.1
McCORMICK-----	3,430	3,280	3,200	470	410	510	13.7	12.5	15.9
MARION--------	17,070	16,420	16,430	1,840	1,750	1,860	10.8	10.7	11.3
MARLBORO------	11,420	11,590	11,910	1,600	2,050	1,880	14.0	17.7	15.8
NEWBERRY------	16,340	16,080	15,590	980	870	910	6.0	5.4	5.8
OCONEE--------	23,520	22,810	22,030	1,770	1,550	1,930	7.5	6.8	8.8
ORANGEBURG----	41,550	40,110	38,850	2,880	2,510	3,130	6.9	6.3	8.1
PICKENS-------	44,850	43,960	41,820	2,870	2,600	2,780	6.4	5.9	6.6
RICHLAND------	140,940	140,290	132,710	4,400	4,060	6,460	3.1	2.9	4.9
SALUDA--------	7,430	7,090	7,020	440	410	600	5.9	5.8	8.5
SPARTANBURG---	109,420	107,460	101,940	6,090	5,660	5,850	5.6	5.3	5.7
SUMTER--------	37,800	36,730	35,750	2,530	2,160	2,990	6.7	5.9	8.4
UNION---------	13,500	13,160	12,740	1,270	1,160	1,440	8.7	8.8	11.3
WILLIAMSBURG--	18,890	18,130	17,560	1,350	1,390	1,540	7.1	7.7	8.8
YORK----------	61,650	60,850	59,250	2,950	2,930	4,310	4.8	4.8	7.3

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
June, 1985

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT TOTAL			UNEMPLOYMENT % OF LABOR FORCE		
	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984
ANDERSON	12,610	12,470	11,870	11,250	11,290	10,690	1,360	1,180	1,180	10.8	9.5	9.9
CHARLESTON	34,660	33,760	31,160	33,430	32,640	29,330	1,230	1,120	1,830	3.5	3.3	5.9
COLUMBIA	45,990	45,750	43,450	44,270	44,170	40,930	1,720	1,580	2,520	3.7	3.5	5.8
FLORENCE	15,400	14,960	14,380	14,350	14,020	13,310	1,050	940	1,070	6.8	6.3	7.4
GREENVILLE	30,430	30,040	28,760	28,760	28,330	26,740	1,670	1,710	2,020	5.5	5.7	7.0
GREENWOOD	10,660	10,430	9,930	9,490	9,330	9,160	1,170	1,100	770	11.0	10.5	7.8
NORTH CHARLESTON	20,630	20,070	18,800	19,490	19,030	17,100	1,140	1,040	1,700	5.5	5.2	9.0
ROCK HILL	19,650	19,390	18,970	18,530	18,280	17,340	1,120	1,110	1,630	5.7	5.7	8.6
SPARTANBURG	22,400	21,990	20,890	20,910	20,600	19,450	1,490	1,390	1,440	6.7	6.3	6.9
SUMTER	11,470	11,140	10,850	10,680	10,470	9,920	790	670	930	6.9	6.0	8.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1984 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gardarus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Russell Smith, and Ted Gladden.